









# THE CAINE ROAD DISASTER ENQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

There was a sequel to the Caine Road collapse at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday when an enquiry was conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood into the circumstances surrounding the death of one of the six persons, a woman, who were killed by the collapse of the servants' quarters at the rear of Nos. 10 and 12, Caine Road, due to the giving way of a portion of the large retaining wall of St. Joseph's College playground.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. J. S. Johnstone, C. G. Harrison and A. M. da Silva.

Mr. Stevenson was present to watch the case on behalf of St. Joseph's College authorities. Mr. Lo represented the occupiers of No. 12, Caine Road, and Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the Crown.

The Coroner explained the object of the enquiry and said it was being held to find out whether any neglect was attributable to the owner of any of the premises concerned, in the work which was going on in the St. Joseph's College premises. Mr. Wood added that the usual procedure in such cases was to ask for a report from each department. That was done in this case. The police made enquiries from all the persons concerned, and the statements taken by the police were sent to him as Coroner, and on those statements the Coroner decided whether or not an enquiry should be held, and whether witnesses should be called. In this case the police had asked for information from the architect of the firm concerned in work at St. Joseph's College, and also from the owners of the St. Joseph's College premises. The police were met with very civil refusals to give any information. He did not want to criticise anyone in connection with that matter, because it was obvious that the retaining wall came down, and this might involve the owners of the property concerned in serious civil liabilities, and no doubt they did not want to commit themselves. But as a result of that he had taken the unusual step of asking the Crown Solicitor to attend that enquiry and to call such witnesses as he might think fit to call, and to see that the whole of the facts available reached the jury.

Mr. Wakeman then called Lee-Sergt. Field. This witness said that on July 10th he received notice of the collapse about 11 a.m. He went to the place and saw that a retaining wall and servants' quarters had collapsed at the rear of Nos. 10 and 12, Caine Road. He saw several people in the debris, and saw the body of a Chinese woman, aged about 30, recovered. The body was removed to the mortuary.

A Chinese lady gave evidence of identification, stating that the dead woman was a relative of the Lau family. She went on to describe the collapse. At the time she was in No. 12, Caine Road, the servants' quarters came down. When these came down she happened to be in the quarters, but she was saved by crouching under a marble-top table. "When everything had come down," added the witness, "I climbed out again."

Dr. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary, spoke to examining the body of the deceased on July 17th. The cause of death was asphyxia due to being buried under the earth.

Formal evidence was given by another Chinese woman and also by a Chinese photographer, who took various views of the collapse.

Father Angel Grampa, of the St. Joseph's College, said that he was in charge of the Waichai district, but on July 16th he was staying at Hongkong, in the quarters in Caine Road.

Answering Mr. Wakeman, witness said that at 5.45 a.m. on July 16th he noticed a crack in the retaining wall of the College playground, not a big crack. He saw it again at 7 a.m., and the crack was longer. At 10 a.m. he again saw the wall and the crack had widened. He then reported this fact to the Bishop. The latter was engaged, but he told witnesses to send the "boy" to the houses near to warn the residents. This he did, telling the "boy" to say that the wall was dangerous. It was raining heavily at the time. A second messenger was sent to St. Joseph's College. Half an hour later the wall came down. Before the morning of the 18th he had seen a crack

in the wall, a long time ago, two years. On the morning of the 18th, at 7 o'clock, water and earth were rushing through the crack. He did not see the actual collapse.

Mr. Wakeman then asked—Have you any opinion as to why the wall collapsed?—No, I cannot say.

Mr. Stevenson—It was raining heavily when he arrived in Hongkong on July 15th.

Mr. Lo then questioned witness regarding the warning given to the houses near.

Father Grampa said that the Bishop did not give any explicit instructions. He (witness) told the "boy" to tell the people in the houses near that the wall was falling down, and he himself was of the opinion that the wall would collapse. He did not know that Nos. 10 and 12, Caine Road were occupied by four different families.

The Coroner asked the object of these questions.

Mr. Lo replied that it was a feature of the case that no people at No. 10 were killed, and that the six people who were killed were in No. 12, and only No. 10 was warned of the dangerous condition of the wall.

The Coroner—Yes, it was very unfortunate that the people in No. 12 were not warned.

In reply to a juror, witness said that when he saw the crack in the wall two years ago it was about four feet long and one inch wide.

Answering another juror, witness said that the St. Joseph's College authorities were notified of the crack in the wall two years ago. The Christian Brothers knew of it, and it was closed some time ago, but opened again.

Replying to the Coroner, witness said the crack appeared in the wall when it was first built. He could not say when it was closed.

The "boy" who was sent to warn the houses near was next called. He said that Father Grampa told him to "inform people" that there was a crack in the retaining wall, and he went and told the servants in No. 10. Father Grampa did not mention any particular house; he told him to warn the people in the premises in front of the wall. He did not go to any of the other houses, because he thought they were occupied by one family.

Mr. Wood here intimated that he thought the fault rested on this witness. He was told to warn the houses in front of the wall, and he only went to one house. He was obviously to blame.

The coolie who was sent to St. Joseph's College by Father Grampa said he was told to tell the head of the college to get someone to prop up the retaining wall with bamboo poles, as it was badly cracked. Witness gave the message to the interpreter, who then informed the head of the College.

The Chinese clerk of works, who was in charge of the work which was proceeding on the St. Joseph's College playground, said he was employed by the Brother Director of the College, and he arranged for the contractors. At the present time new buildings were being erected and the playground was being concreted. Witness added that he received his orders to do the work from Mr. Little, the architect. The work on the playground was not yet completed, and it was in progress when the collapse took place. The portion of the playground which collapsed with the wall had not been concreted at the time. When the filling-up of the playground was in progress he did not notice the condition of the wall generally, but he did see a crack in it. Witness added that he first noticed the crack last year, in September, and he commenced the work of filling up the playground about four or five months ago. The crack was in the wall when he commenced the work under the directions of the architect, and he told the Director of the College about it, but received no instructions regarding it. Witness added that he first heard of the collapse at 12.30 p.m. on July 16th, and he immediately arranged for the remaining portion of the wall to be shored up. In his opinion the collapse was caused by the fact that the walls used for the retaining wall were not square stones; they were round. The cement blocks used on the playground were designed by the architect.

By Mr. Wood—He did not remember the wall ever having been repaired since it was erected.

Brother Amar, Director of St. Joseph's College, said he gave orders to Mr. Little to superintend the work which was proceeding on the playground. The work consisted of the levelling of the playground, and the re-building of the Caine Road corner of the retaining wall. Witness asked Mr. Little's advice early this year, and that was the work he recommended. Witness and Mr. Little examined the playground and the wall. Mr. Little agreed to superintend the work. The concrete surface of the playground was cracked, and the wall was also cracked. A corner of the playground had also sunk. He noticed that the wall was cracked in July, 1915, and he asked the builders of the wall, Messrs. Leigh & Orange, to inspect the ground around the wall. The wall was inspected by Mr. Leask, and he reported that he did not consider the crack dangerous then, and left instructions for the crack to be filled in with cement. This was done. Subsequently, late in 1916, the crack re-appeared, and he placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Little early this year. The architects, the one he saw in 1915 and Mr. Little, did not seem to look upon the wall as being dangerous. Mr. Little gave his orders to the Chinese clerk of works. Witness was not present when the collapse took place.

By Mr. Wood—Nothing was done to repair the wall. He could give no reason why the wall was not rebuilt; he left it in the hands of the expert.

Well, what instructions did you give Mr. Little?—I told him to get the work done some time this year.

You did not state any time?—No, I did not.

Witness added that Mr. Little had received fees for superintending the work, and he (witness) had seen Mr. Little superintending the work.

By Mr. Stevenson—He received a letter from Messrs. Leigh & Orange in July, 1915, regarding the crack in the wall. This letter stated that they did not consider the wall dangerous at the time and recommended that the crack should be filled in with cement. This work was done.

He relied on Mr. Little to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of St. Joseph's College.

Mr. Little inspected the wall with him in 1916, but he did not convey to witness' mind that there was any danger whatsoever.

Mr. Lo—Do not you think the rebuilding of the wall should have been done before the playground had been relaid?

Witness—I cannot say. I relied on the expert advice of Mr. Little.

Brother Wrinthian said he was in charge of St. Joseph's College on July 16th. About 10.15 a.m. he was told by a "boy" that the crack in the wall was becoming wider. He went to inspect the wall and saw the crack and realised that it was dangerous. Witness went back to look for some of the college workmen to prop the wall up, but before he had got the men together the wall had collapsed.

Mr. Wakeman—Did you warn the people living near?—No, I got a warning and I thought that the people living near the wall had also been warned. My first thought was to have the wall propped up.

Brother Alphonse, a master of St. Joseph's College, said that on the morning of July 16th, about 10 a.m., a "boy" came to report that the wall was in a dangerous condition. Witness took the boarders from the playground into the college, and warned them not to go on the playground again. He assembled the scholars at 11 a.m. for study, and when they were seated he left the study hall for a moment, and as he reached a window he heard a loud crack and on looking out he saw the wall totter and then fall over. Witness made a couple of attempts to ring up the police, and when he eventually got them they informed him that they had had the news already.

Mr. Wright, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, spoke to visiting the scene of the collapse on July 16th. He found that the wall had collapsed for a length of 70 feet. Witness examined the ground in the vicinity of the wall, and in his opinion the collapse was caused by the recent heavy rain soaking through the uncovered portion of the playground, and so causing extra pressure on the back of the wall, possibly for the whole depth. If there were cracks in the surface of the ground it would assist the collapse. The Building Authority, he added, received no notice of any work in connection with the playground, and, within the meaning of the Building Ordinance, he considered that it was new work. By law it was the duty of the owners of property to give notice of such work, but this was usually done by the architect. If he had had notice he would have seen the plan of the work and passed his judgment upon it.

By Mr. Wood—The addition of earth to the playground would mean an additional pressure on the wall. If the surface had been done on the old earth surface immediately, in his opinion the wall would have been up now. He thought the foundations of the wall were in good condition.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day at 11.30 a.m.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### MILITARY SERVICE.

A meeting of the above is to be held this afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask:

1.—Will the Government take steps to prevent the Chinese from digging in the mud or turning up the mud with their hands on the foreshore between Arsenal Street and the North Point Hotel?

2.—Will the Director of Public Works state what steps, if any, have been taken, and, if so, when, for the construction of the promised Road to connect Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road? Has any contract been signed for the work, and, if so, when? When is it estimated that such connecting road will be completed?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follow:

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance."

\* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

## COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR

### EXAMINATION LAUNCH AND MOTOR-BOAT.

A collision between an examination service launch and a motor-boat named *New Kowloon*, owned by Mr. Cheng Ping, was enquired into by Commander Beckwith, R.N., at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday.

Mr. Leo D'Almada represented Mr. Cheng Ping.

The officer in charge of the examination launch concerned, Mr. W. E. Biggs, said that on July 17th, he was at his post on board, between Stonecutters Island and torpedo pier. He saw the motor-boat approaching at considerable speed. When about 10 yards away from the launch the motor-boat, instead of coming alongside port to port, made a circuit to the north and then went south, this bringing her once more towards the launch. The motor-boat was told to go astern, but no notice was taken, and the stem of the motor boat dashed into the launch's port bow. This caused a hole about three inches square in the launch.

The coxswain of the motor-boat said there was a heavy sea running at the time, and though he admitted colliding with the launch, he said that no damage was done beyond the scratching off of some paint. Even his small boat was not damaged.

The evidence closed after other similar evidence had been given.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### PURSE SNATCHER.

Sentence of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed upon a purse snatcher, who copily put his hand into another man's pocket and then walked into the arms of an Indian constable.

### COOLIES AT VARIANCE.

A Chinese coolie appeared before Mr. Wood with his head heavily bandaged, and charged another coolie with assault. The complainant said that he was carrying a bag of rice in San Tau Lane, Connaught Road West, when the bag fell off his shoulder. The defendant was working with him, and he asked him to lift the bag on to his shoulder again. For some reason or other the other coolie took offence at this and struck him with an iron hook.

Defendant denied the assault and Mr. Wood discharged him.

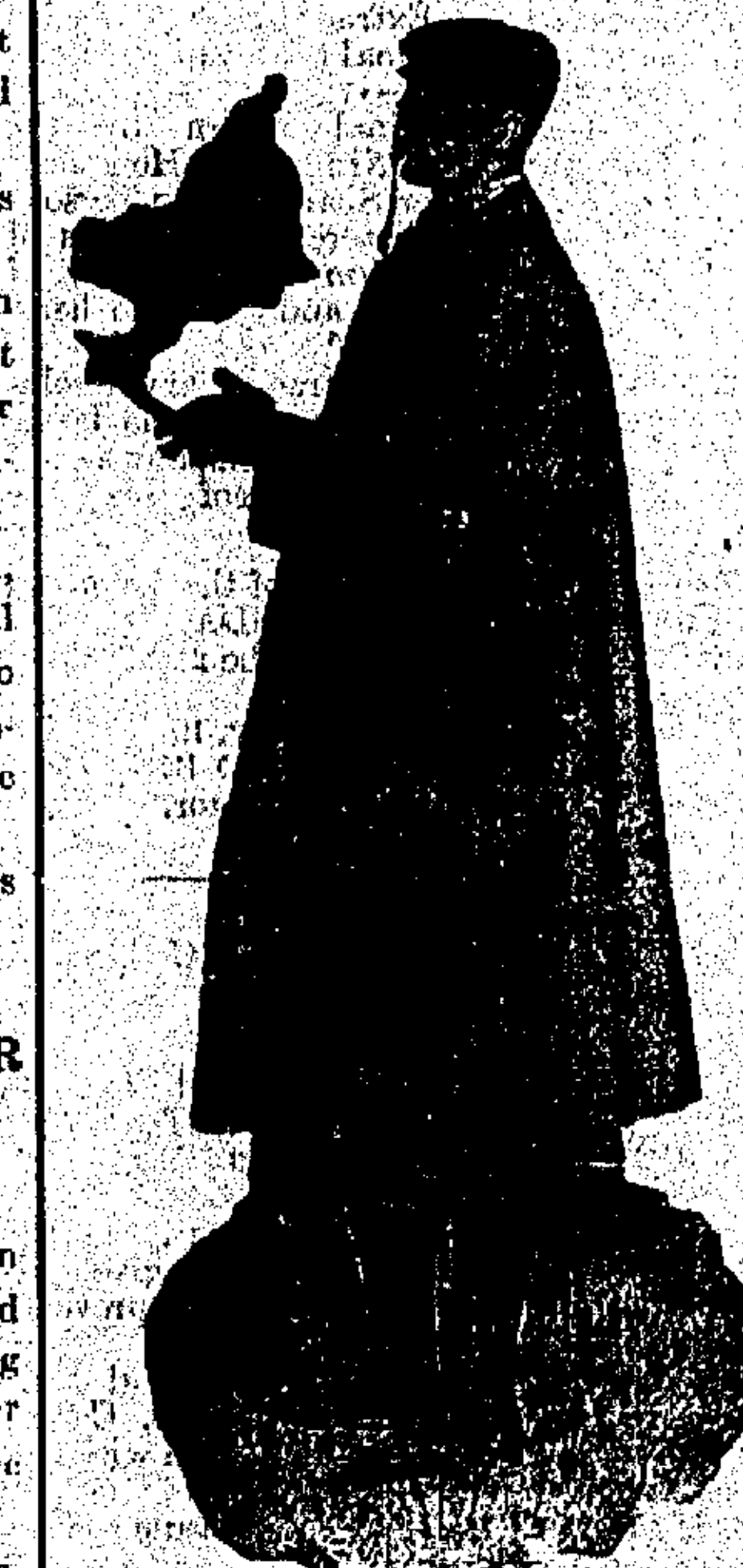
## HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT WANAOAI.

A Chinese married woman, of Moon Street, Wanchai, has reported to the police that at 10.45 a.m. on Tuesday, when she was walking in Wing Lok Lane, two men came up from behind. One of them put a piece of cloth in her mouth and the other proceeded to snatch two gold bangles. The second man also snatched a bangle, and both of her assailants got away. The woman values the bangles at \$85.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741).

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR  
**BURBERRY'S RAINCOATS**



FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

## ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALKER, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

(467-1)

**Powell Ltd**

OUR CASH

**SALE**

Commences on Wednesday, August 1st, for four days only.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer

**BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOWNS, MILLINERY,**

will be offered at exceptionally low prices to clear.

A few Artificial and Pure Silk Coats in pretty colours

at 25% discount.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S DEPT.**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant. Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [899]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Cross Street Road Central.  
[900]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3452 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1917, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54268, 10003 to 10207, 52840 to 52849, 4186 to 4189 and 6681 to 6684 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 6th July, 1917, for 25 Shares numbered 88208 to 88230, all registered in the name of Sir CHARLES MURRAY, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the 2nd September, 1917, will be issued and the said Certificate No. 3452 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as null and void.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABBS,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## DEEP WATER BAY.

A Monthly Mixed Foursome Running Pool Competition will be held over Deep Water Bay, commencing 1st August.  
CONDITIONS:  
9 Holes Medal Play.  
ENTRANCE FEE—50 cts. per card (20% to go to War Charities).  
Over Deep Water Bay Competitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen) may use only THREE QUALIFIERS of their handicaps.  
In Mixed Foursomes Competitors deduct one quarter of combined handicaps.  
Competitors may change partners as often as they wish.

## FAN LING.

The Big Course will be open for play on 1st September.  
K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary. [902]

## G. R.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$50,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on 3rd August, 1917.  
The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 4th August, 1917.  
Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 4th August, 1917, required for each \$1,000—Tientsin currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.  
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."  
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.  
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.  
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 28 George III, Cap. 46, and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Members of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).  
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.  
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.,  
F. J. THURSBY, PAYHAM, Lt. Colonel,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1917. [903]

## LOST.

ENVELOPE addressed Register—G.S. "Yue Yung WA," containing provisional Ship's Register. Reward to finder returning same to this Office.  
CARMICHAEL & CLARKE.  
[893]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register as exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [899]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

## AGENDA.

- For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 188 of Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 of Hongkong, an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
- To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final return to the Members as follows:—  
That a Final return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.
- To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.  
Dated the Second day of July, 1917.  
C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator. [890]

## KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy.

Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, and should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience.

A knowledge of Police duties and Hindustani are essential qualifications. Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on the 1st November, 1917.  
The maximum salary to be paid to such "Inspector of Police" shall be \$250.00 Amoy currency per month with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$500.00 per month.

The term of Agreement will be three years.  
Uniform Quarters, Fuel and Light and Medical Attendance will be provided.  
Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF POLICE INSPECTOR," addressed to the Chairman, KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy, and should reach Amoy not later than September 20th, 1917.  
By Order of the Council,  
T. W. DOBINSON,  
Secretary, K.M.C. [878]

## WANTED.

ON the PEAK, from beginning of October, experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of one baby. Wages \$50 a month.  
Apply—  
Box No. XX,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [892]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [8]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 8 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—844 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.14.  
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$4.71.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSTON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEVONIAN ASSURANCE BANK, or to

Messrs HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [910]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PEAK. Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.  
FLATS, "Wild Doll Buildings," Wan Chai.  
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.  
Apply to—

SANG KEE, Care of COMPTON DEPT., HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

## TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.  
HOUSES in Shamone, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63.  
Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [896]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [898]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central, in King's Buildings.  
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces, Canton.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [89]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—  
Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [787]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN

AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT.

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

TRAVELER'S BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR

SAFETY, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying

the Homeward Mail, will be despatched

from this port at noon, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers

recommending in the connecting vessel secured

before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for

Italy, France and London (under arrangement)

will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding

via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until

1 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents

and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,

apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent. [8]

## THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LUSE NIELSEN"

arriving from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all

Goods are being landed at TIENTSIN and

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Goods of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Aug. at 5 P.M.

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages

are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined by Messrs GODDARD and DOUGLAS

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depends, however, upon the precise meaning that is to be attached to the phrase "no indemnities and no annexations." It cannot, surely, be desired that the status quo ante bellum, out of which this struggle issued, should be restored, and that Germany, having made her infamous bid for world-dominion, should suffer no penalty for the crimes which she has committed. That would be to put a premium on wanton aggression, to leave the military autocracy with undiminished—if not enhanced—prestige, and to invite a renewal of the conflict whenever Germany should consider the circumstances propitious. On this aspect of the question President Wilson's recent message to the Russian Government contains some very pointed passages. "We are fighting again," it says, "for the liberty, the self-government, and the undisturbed development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted, and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. Remedies must be found, as well as statements of principle that will have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made. But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples." If this clear and temperate statement of the principles for which the Allies are contending be accepted, it will not preclude restitution to Belgium; the restoration to France of Alsace and Lorraine, which were violently torn from her side forty years ago; the satisfaction of those legitimate national aspirations which are necessary to the future preservation of peace; or the transfer of the Colonies wrested from Germany to the protection of some other Power in the beneficence of whose rule they may have greater confidence.

## DEATH.

MACNIDER.—On 1st August, at No. 6, Macdonnell Road, Hongkong, STANLEY C. MACNIDER, aged 50 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day. [904]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND AUGUST, 1917.

## "NO ANNEXATIONS AND NO INDEMNITIES"

The Russian Government, as we mentioned yesterday, has given an assurance to the nation that "not a drop of Russian blood will be shed for foreign ends." Taken by itself this statement would be quite unobjectionable, for, as Mr. Balfour has pointed out in the House of Commons, all the Powers now united against German aggression are, with the exception of Great Britain and America, fighting in their own interests. They have formed an alliance as the only means of effectively safeguarding their individual rights, and, having availed themselves of one another's assistance, they cannot honorably lay down their arms until the object which they have in common is attained. Russia stands to lose as much as any nation by an inconclusive peace, which would merely be the prelude to further strife. The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, a member of the British War Cabinet, who has recently returned from Russia, says, however, that he doubts if the Army or the majority of moderate Socialists will give of their best for the successful prosecution of the war until the Allied Conference, which is to meet this month, has re-stated its war-aims and harmonised them with the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities." That, at first sight, would appear to foreshadow a self-denying ordinance involving important concessions to the Central European Powers, which would thus be justified in having continued the war after all prospect of victory had vanished in the hope of obtaining more favourable terms of peace by exhausting some of the Allies and profiting by dissensions in their ranks. Everything

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

## ACTING PRESIDENT'S STATE ENTRY INTO PEKING.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 1st.

Peng Kuo-chang, the Acting President, made a state entry into Peking, which was bedecked in his honour, at 12.30 to-day, accompanied by a bodyguard of a thousand soldiers and a large retinue.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At a time when fresh means of raising revenue are difficult to find, and when the need of new taxes is apparent, I venture to bring before you the embryo of a scheme which, I consider, would be not only profitable in a small way to the Government but advantageous to the residents in the Colony.

My idea is, briefly, to put a small tax on Chinese servants to be paid by their employer, but the employer will receive value for his money. It must be admitted that the extent to which Europeans in Hongkong are in the hands of their servants is at once a slur on our domestic economy and a direct temptation to the Chinese.

At present it is not only feasible, but quite easy, for a servant dismissed for theft or other misconduct to obtain another post by means of borrowing letters of recommendation from friends, or forging the same.

Nothing is known of the antecedents of one's servants; from darkness they come, and they depart there again when they leave; the very name of your boy is a mystery.

Roughly my scheme is this:—Every servant-boy, coolie, cook, or amah shall have a card bearing his or her photograph and full name.

On being taken into employment, the servant hands his card to his new master, who has it stamped at the Post Office. When the servant leaves, the employer shall fill in:—

Wages given.  
Length of service.  
Cause of leaving.  
Character.

and return the card to the servant. No European should employ any servant unless his card be forthcoming.

A register of cards issued, and duplicates of the same, could easily be kept by the Government, and the clerical work of keeping them would not be very great.

Stamp fees might be (say) \$1 for boys, cooks and 1st class amahs; and 50 cents for other servants.

The advantages of the scheme are obvious. Employers are protected against rogues, and would willingly pay the small sum required of them, and, as an assistance to the Police alone, the scheme should be worth while.

Servants of good character should welcome the scheme, as one rogue brings all the class into disrepute.

The revenue gained would not be large, but there would be no cost of collecting, and the keeping of a card register should entail very little extra work.

Doubtless amendments will be forthcoming to this rough-and-ready scheme, for there can be no doubt that some form of registration of servants would meet a real and general need in Hongkong.—Yours very truly,

CIVIS.

## DUTCH SEAMEN IN TROUBLE

Five Dutch seamen appeared before Commander Beckwith at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday, being charged by the master of the *Rindjani* with disobeying his commands.

The case came before the British Marine Court at the request of the Dutch Consul, who stated that he had not the machinery to deal with the matter.

The Master said that the defendants refused to work because he refused their demands for an advance of money. On a previous occasion he had acceded to a like request with the result that the accused got drunk and were useless. He told the men he would pay any bills contracted by them.

The Chief Engineer gave corroborative evidence. The defendants claimed that they wanted advances to buy things.

His Worship found all the accused guilty, and sentenced them, each to 14 days imprisonment with hard labour. The jail expenses will have to be borne by the ship, otherwise the men will not be kept in jail.

## MISSING JUROR.

MR. E. DES VŒUX AND AN INQUEST.

At the inquest held yesterday on a victim of the collapse in Caine Road, fully reported elsewhere, the name of Mr. Edward Des Vœux, Secretary of the Hongkong Club, was called, he having been summoned to serve on the jury. Mr. Des Vœux did not respond to the call, and the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) said that the matter would have to be placed in the hands of Mr. Woodcock, the Clerk to the Magistracy.

Subsequently, Mr. Des Vœux put in an appearance, and when he was asked why he had not turned up, he told his Worship that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Des Vœux was then informed that a summons would have to be taken out against him.



# THE WAR.

## ANOTHER BIG ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

GOOD WORK BY THE BRITISH.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

FINE SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, August 1st.

Router's correspondent at Headquarters, in a supplementary report, says:—The infantry prisoners are so bitter against the gunner prisoners, owing to alleged insufficient support, that it is necessary to separate them. It transpires that the Welsh particularly distinguished themselves against the Kaiser's favourite fusiliers.

The correspondent touches on the French accomplishments, which evoked the highest admiration. They threw 20 bridges across the Yser and made a very deep advance.

The Germans show signs of counter-attacking from the Langtarkie line towards St. Julien. They have already counter-attacked unsuccessfully in the neighbourhood of Pilsen.

The artillery are literally pursuing the enemy, one minute after the appointed moment for the beginning of the attack all our guns moving forward. The correspondent expresses surprise that the Huns have not stiffened their front more, in view of the long anticipation of attack, and surmises it is due to a shortage of resources. He realises that the enemy have large masses of reserves, but it is rather extraordinary that the enemy are not taking full advantage of the unusually favourable positions.

Our troops are imbued with a fine spirit of determination. They crept up close behind the barrage in readiness to rush the German trenches when the guns lengthened the range. In one case they actually dashed through their own fire in order to prevent the escape of a large number of Huns who were preparing to flee, and they bagged numerous prisoners at small cost.

The correspondent proceeds to refer to the boiling oil-drums mentioned on June 10th which are enough to quench the most heroic spirits. Our people, realising this, did not economise expenditure in these projectiles. In some places the Huns are fighting as stoutly as ever, and he instances a strong redoubt, bristling with machine-guns, holding out to the last. When it was finally rushed there was not a single unwounded man in the garrison. The correspondent remarks:—It is true there had been a little white flag incident here, which, perhaps, influenced the garrison's resolve to avoid surrender.

The weather has cleared considerably since early morning, and there is great air activity.

### BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, August 1st.

A *communiqué* says:—After crossing the Yser canal at night, the French, at 4 in the morning, attacked in conjunction with the British on their right. The formidable artillery preparation completely levelled the German organisations, and inflicted heavy losses. By the end of the morning we had captured both enemy positions. The troops, ardently passing over the objective, advanced to the Lierne and Dixmude road, capturing Bixchoote, and Korteker Cabaret. Our losses were insignificant. We took much material and many prisoners. The battlefield was covered with German dead.

The artillery in the Aisne is most violent. Details of the Royer fighting show that the French, on the whole battle-front, exceeded their objective, and were able to clean up the trenches which were choked with German dead.

The enemy, at eleven in the morning, attacked west of Chevreny, but were repulsed. Three German regiments attacked east of Cerny, but were driven back by immediate counter-attacks.

### BIXSCHOOOTE CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Allied operations have been successfully continued, despite the unfavourable weather.

We entered the enemy's positions and advanced our line on a front of over fifteen miles, from La Bassée Ville, on the Lys River, to Steenstraat, on the Yser River.

We captured both villages. The French, closely co-operating with and protecting the British left flank, captured Steenstraat, rapidly penetrating the German defences to a depth of two miles.

Having gained our day's objectives at an early hour, we continued the attack, and with greatest gallantry we captured Bixchoote and the positions south-eastward and westward of the village on a front of two-and-a-half miles, including Korteker Cabaret.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the afternoon.

The British Divisions in the centre and left-entré penetrated to a depth of two miles and secured the crossings of the Steenbeek River, which were their final objectives.

In the course of their attack they stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julien and Pilsen, also many strongly-defended farms and woods organized in these localities.

Further south, our right-centre, after gaining the whole of the first objectives, including Hooze and Sanctuary Wood advanced against the most obstinate resistance and over difficult country in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried Westhoek.

### FRUIT OF WEEKS OF PREPARATION.

LONDON, July 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing at 4 p.m., states:—We got on with the war famously during the last twelve hours. Naturally the achievements are the fruit of weeks of preparation and rehearsal.

The fighting extended over such a very great width that it is impossible to reduce to definite terms the full measure of success. Everywhere the same quiet smile of satisfaction speaking volumes is observable.

A whole British Army advanced an average depth of a thousand yards by 10 a.m., which means a lot in trench warfare.

The prisoners are streaming in and many are readily surrendering. Our bridging work is wonderful, one division alone expended to fire this whole time, throw over seventeen bridges.

The country where the heaviest fighting is developing may be likened to a vast saucer, of which the German positions form the rim. Nowhere is there any great ridge to tackle such as at Vimy and Meunies, but a steady incline scarcely appreciable to the eye and rendered difficult by the stubble growth and sparse trees to where, further north, it merges into the Yser swamps.

### BRITISH CAPTURES.

ENEMY'S DEFENCES PENETRATED FOR A MILE.

LONDON, August 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of a mile. There was heavy fighting all day long, and it is still continuing.

We repulsed a number of powerful counter-attacks. We gained the whole of our objectives early in the day on the extreme right southward of the Zillebeke and Zandvoorde road, capturing La Bassée Ville and Hollebeke in addition, and inflicting heavy casualties. Three thousand five hundred prisoners have already been brought in. It is impossible yet to accurately estimate the captures.

### GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, August 1st.

A wireless German official message says:—After dawn fire, strong attacks were commenced on a wide front from the Yser to the Lys. The French penetrated at two points at Chemin-des-Dames.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### GREAT ALLIED ATTACK.

#### THE BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In conjunction with the French, operating on our left, we attacked at 3.50 this morning on a wide front north of the Lys River.

The Allies captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked, and it is reported that they are satisfactorily progressing at all points. A considerable number of prisoners have already been taken.

### HUNS REELING UNDER TERRIFIC BLOWS.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters writes:—The tension of the past few days snapped at three o'clock this morning. Everyone knew what the tremendous artillery duels portended, but the secret of the date was well kept, and the Huns are reeling under terrific blows; they may even yet be trying to measure the extent of the onslaught. All I can at present say is that the British Army has taken the biggest battle of the war. The front from the Lys to Boesinghe is blazing and booming as I write.

I cannot give the exact proportion, but I learn on the best authority that we have a very great superiority of guns on this front. The earth rocked under a drum-like tempest produced by weapons ranging between fifty hundred weight and twice as many tons. The night was dark and the visibility low, the coruscating horizon being luridly reflected in a murky sky. The enemy was prompt with barrage fire.

The attackers wore gas masks, as rumour said they might be needed. Incidentally, I might say that nothing the Germans have yet invented in the way of chemical frightfulness has proved effective against our respirators. The Fourth Army of the group under Crown Prince Rupprecht bore the brunt of the offensive. Several divisions are known to have been badly knocked about. Indeed, I believe that some had recently to be withdrawn. A big proportion of these troops consist of mere boys. As an example, one regiment whose normal strength was 2,400, recently received a re-fit draft of 600 lads of the 1918 class. This indicates the extent to which Germany is feeling the drain on her manpower.

We have got through the front line. Our artillery is moving up with wonderful promptitude. The "tanks" are doing deadly work among the smashed trenches still concealing machine-gun posts. There are no deep dug-outs hereabouts, owing to the character of the soil, but many concrete cupolas, forming miniature forts. The enemy's barrage is becoming lighter and erratic, which augurs well. Batches of prisoners are coming in, but where big hauls are expected the fighting is too thick to get particulars. La Bassée Ville is now in our hands.

The weather is humid and unfavourable for the airmen. The aerial work during the past few days has been magnificent. For the time being we have established complete supremacy in the matter of aerial offensive.

### THE GERMAN VERSION.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed the first British assault on a twenty-five kilometre front astride Ypres. The enemy, despite superior forces, merely gained possession of a crater position. We gained an important height on the Chemin des Dames, taking 1,500 prisoners.

### FRENCH FRONT.

THE CAPTURES.

PARIS, July 31st.

A *communiqué* states:—We attacked last evening on a front of 1,500 metres south of Royer and west of the Chevreny spur. We were entirely successful. We reached all our objectives, broke up a counter-attack and took 107 prisoners, including two officers and 15 non-commissioned officers, belonging to three different regiments.

The artillery struggle followed by infantry fighting continued to be most lively in the sector from Cerny to Hirtebeke.

An enemy *coup de main*, after a violent bombardment north-west of Pilsen in Champagne, was defeated by vigorous rifle-fire and gun-fire.

### Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESSES

LONDON, August 1st.

A wireless official German message says:—We have gained new successes in East Galicia and at Bukovina. We crossed the Bruc at many points on a 60 kilometre front. The enemy pressed us back southward of Casimulin.

### RUSSIANS HEAVILY ENGAGED

LONDON, August 1st.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We threw back the enemy, who had crossed the Zbruc northward of Husiatyn, and restored the situation. We frustrated an effort to cross the Zbruc in the region of Pukliany Podlipie.

We evacuated Zalesie and fell back to the Zalesie-Sniatyn front. We also fell back southward of the Valeputna-Kimpoling road.

The Roumanians captured fortified positions on the right bank of the Putna.

### GALLANT SAILORS.

TREACHEROUS SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, August 1st.

Reval sailors forced four lines of enemy trenches, instead of two, as ordered. When asked for reinforcements the soldiers fired on the sailors, who between the Huns, began to retire, only being unrounded. Three officers shot themselves rather than retreat.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

#### MAGNIFICENT WORK BY BRITISH ARMOURD CARS.

LONDON, July 31st.

The *Times* Correspondent at the Headquarters of the Seventh Russian Army, describing the invaluable aid of the British cars to the Russians, says that the only regiment which did good work on July 21st was the Finnish. The retreat was covered by the British cars, every one of which fired three thousand rounds. The cars on July 22nd were transferred to another Corps and fought most gallantly, covering the gaps caused by the flight of whole Divisions. One such gap was fifteen miles in extent. The cars did great execution among the advancing infantry, which were mostly Austrians. One car had its engine blown out by a direct hit and had to be abandoned after the guns and material had been withdrawn. Some of the crews were twenty hours in their seats.

The latest information from the Russians is more hopeful. Panic in the retreating columns is being ruthlessly suppressed, and these Divisions of cavalry are barring the road. Fugitives, deserters, spies and agitators lie dead upon the highways and a paper is pinned to the corpses inscribed "Hono lies a traitor." Red badges have practically disappeared.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### OFFICIAL DENIAL OF GERMAN ALLEGATION.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Admiralty denies the German official statement that hospital ships were missed in Mesopotamia. The German allegation is based on the Commissioners' criticisms of lack of hospital ship accommodation, necessitating, temporarily, the converting into hospital ships of two steamers which were loaded with horses and ammunition.

The Admiralty points out that these did not claim immunity, did not hoist the Red Cross and did not display marks indicating their claim to neutrality. The enemy would not have acted illegally if they had sunk them.

### SPAIN AND A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

MADRID, August 1st.

The Premier states that the German submarine which was anchored at Coruña has been taken to Ferrol, and will be interned.

EARLIER CABLES.

### A DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

CORUNNA, July 31st.

A German submarine has arrived badly damaged.

The Commander and crew refuse to state the cause of the damage.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### MR. HENDERSON'S ACTIONS.

MUCH FEELING IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 1st.

There is much feeling in the House of Commons over Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris. His explanation to-day is anxiously awaited, as the decision of the Labourite Executive to appoint delegates for Stockholm, reverses the Manchester resolution of January, and it is believed this is due to Mr. Henderson's advice since his return from Russia. It is understood that the motive underlying the change is the feeling that there will be less danger to the Allied cause if the Anglo-French representative are the Russians.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the Conservatives, resentful at Mr. Churchill's appointment, are making the most of the Henderson incident in order to teach the Government a lesson.

The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, in editorials, denounce Mr. Henderson's actions.

### SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Socialist conference in London has been fixed for the 26th inst.

### FRENCH PREMIER AND GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

A SHARP RETORT.

PARIS, August 1st.

In the House of Deputies, M. Ribot referred to Dr. Michaelis's speech. He declared that the facts had been grossly misrepresented. The Tar promised to support French claims in Alsace-Lorraine, and agreed to the creation of an autonomous State from the territories left of the Rhine in order to protect Belgium and France against trans-Rhenish invasion. The German Chancellor ignored France's repeated declarations of not pursuing a policy of conquest and subjugation. The allegation that France wanted annexations was a clumsy manoeuvre unlikely to deceive anyone. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, which was violently seized, was an entirely different matter.

### RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS

PETROGRAD, August 1st.

The Foreign Office denies the statement made by Dr. Michaelis to journalists in Berlin, that Russia had specially protested to France against the latter's war aims, and says that an Allied Conference will shortly exhaustively examine Russia's general declaration of war aims made on May 18th.

### NO PEACE.

#### PUNISHMENT MUST BE EXACTED.

PARIS, August 1st.

Mr. Henderson, speaking on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, which gave a reception to the Russian delegates, said his visit to Russia inspired him with the highest confidence in the Provisional Government and the Soldiers' Delegation. He added that Great Britain, whatever the duration of the war, would never swerve from its resolution to exact punishment for the crimes of 1914. Hence at the present position of the war would be a criminal act to the peoples who had suffered so much. Victory alone would ensure a durable peace.

### BRITISH AND ENEMY SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Blackpool Textile Federation Conference, by a narrow majority, decided to support the recommendation of the Labourite Executive to meet the enemy Socialists at Stockholm.

The majority noted on the advice of Mr. Henderson.

### MR BALFOUR DEFINES ALLIES' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 31st.

Mr. Balfour, continuing his speech in the House of Commons on the Allied war aims, said that there was not the smallest thought, in the early days of the war, of the great problems the war had opened up before us. We did not enter the war for any selfish purpose, certainly not to attain Imperialist ends, or to get indemnities. I do not think that we have anything to surrender. No British statesman ever thought of warring to increase British possessions on the Continent of Europe. That gave us and America a position which could hardly be arrogated by any other of the combatants. We all wish to see Europe emerge from the struggle not only free, but more stable, with fewer of those causes dividing mankind, which act as a perpetual irritant upon national pride, ambition and vanity. We want to diminish in the future the prospect of war by diminishing the number of reasons driving nations to war, and we are all agreed that by satisfying legitimate national aspirations we go a great way to carry out the idea. I doubt the wisdom of exceeding an expression of broad principles, but Alsace-Lorraine are in a different category. If I hope a result of the war is a more stable map than hitherto, can anyone doubt that one of the arrangements of territory must be the restoration of that of which France was violently robbed forty years ago. The peace we deserve must be based upon the growth of national morality and the importance of international relations, which make the gratuitous breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal will be punished, and a peace involving such a modification of the political affairs of Europe that there will be no balance of power, in the old sense of the word, but an arrangement of communities such as will make it far more difficult for petty disturbers to find soil wherein to sow their bitter and fatal seed. If the war ends with a peace commencing itself to a conference of America and Great Britain—which are the only two countries with no selfish European interests in the war—and all the Allies who are fighting for their existence, then there will be a peace which will probably be, in the end, a blessing to Germany as well as to the rest of mankind. Anyhow, there will be a peace with some probability that it will last until we have reached a stage in international development which will make a recurrence of these sorrows unthinkable to our children. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said he expressed his own opinion when he said that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine we should support her. But France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine; she was fighting for her very existence. We all hoped that autonomy in Germany would be replaced by Parliamentary institutions, but it was quite understood that we could not impose on Germany a Constitution made outside. He did not think that peace in Europe could be secured until Germany was made either powerless or free. We must continue to fight, for if the war ended with a German peace it would only be a prelude to a new war.

The mails included correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, the Straits and the Malay States, and possibly East Africa, Uganda, the East African Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar.

INDIAN TEMPLE DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, July 30th.

A settlement has been announced before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal by the Trustees of the Temple of Thirukuthala Nathaswami. Mr. P. Lawrence, K.C., said a site on the western side of the river would be granted to the Temple in fee simple and the worshippers would be in no way disturbed. On the other side of the river the Government would not allow night-worship would not be prevented. The appellants admitted that the land belonged to the Government. Sir Eric Richards, on behalf of the Raj, affirmed that the latter was most anxious to meet the views of the Temple as generously as possible, whilst at the same time safeguarding the interests of other people. He was glad the other side could meet him in what was a difficult case.

### THE "IRON HAND" IN BELGIUM.

GERMANS MURDER A BELGIAN FAMILY.

LONDON, July 31st.

The latest terrible example of the iron hand in Belgium is reported from Liège where the authorities arrested, tried and sentenced to death, within three days, an influential merchant named M. Groneret, his wife and two daughters, aged 20 and 18 respectively, on a charge of espionage. The two daughters were forced to witness the execution of their parents. Then the officer told the girls they might save their own lives if they revealed their accomplices. Both refused, and the elder girl was immediately shot, falling over the corpses of her parents. The younger girl was promised a free pardon if she would betray her friends. Upon refusing, she was tortured, outraged and finally shot.

This quadruple murder has produced the profoundest sensation and indignation throughout the Province.

### KAISER ON RIGA FRONT.

COPENHAGEN, July 31st.

The Kaiser is visiting the Riga Front.

### SOLDIERS' PAY.

LONDON, July 31st.

The War Cabinet is considering a scheme to increase the pay of the infantry.

### BRITISH LABOURITES' VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, July 31st.

The *Daily News* says that the Labour Deputation to Paris is merely a preliminary to the Allied Labour Conference in London in August. The Government has shown its good faith by facilitating the visit of the Socialist minority to Paris, just as it endeavoured to facilitate the visit to Petrograd.

A STEALTHY VISIT.

The *Times* says that the Labour Delegates have gone to Paris to discuss the preliminaries of the international socialist conference at Stockholm, at which it is understood that German Labour will be represented.

The Executive of the British Labour Party favours participating, but will first consult the party at a special conference on August 10th, after the Allied Labour Conference in London.

The *Times*, in a leader, demands to know what is going on in Paris, and says:—We are to have secret diplomacy in the name of Labour arranging peace with which the visit was arranged and also against the association of Mr. Henderson with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

THE CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

PARIS, July 31st.

The Conference of French and Anglo-Russian Socialists, including Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, passed a resolution approving the acceptance of an invitation from the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegation to attend the international socialist conference at Stockholm on September 6th, to which Trade Unions otherwise not represented will also be invited. The date of the Inter-Allies Socialist Conference to be held in London was fixed for August 8th.

### QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went entirely on his own responsibility, without consulting any of his colleagues in the War Cabinet, and without any mission from the Government. He emphasised that it was only as Secretary of the Labour Party that Mr. Henderson was attending meetings of the Labour Parties in the Allied countries. He could do nothing to commit the Government thereon.

Mr. Hodge asked leave to move the adjournment in order to draw attention to the absence abroad of a War Cabinet member on a visit of which the House knew nothing.

The Speaker said it would be unfair to discuss the matter until Mr. Henderson, who was expected soon to return, could defend himself.

Mr. Hodge gave notice that he would raise the question again.

### ANOTHER GERMAN MANOEUVRE.

LONDON, July 30th.

A semi-official message from Paris states that Dr. Michaelis's allegations on the 28th instant are a manoeuvre prepared long ago with a view to influencing the Russian democracy. The *Chronicle* did not add to the speeches by Mr. Ribot, claiming the war policy of France or to the resolution unanimously passed by the Chamber on June 6th. The German Press was making great capital out of these so-called revelations in order to divert public attention to the *Times* disclosure on the 28th instant regarding the Council at Potsdam on July 26th, 1914.

### MISSING MAILS.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Post Office announces that letters and parcels for Great Britain, leaving Adelaide on June 13th, remanent June 10th, Shanghai June 12th, Hongkong June 16th, Singapore June 23rd, Rangoon June 20th, Colombo June 2nd, Bombay July 7th, Aden July 14th, Port Said July 21st, and Malta July 25th have been lost at sea due to enemy action.

The mails included correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, the Straits and the Malay States, and possibly East Africa, Uganda, the East African Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar.

### INDIAN TEMPLE DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, July 30th.

A settlement has been announced before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal by the Trustees of the Temple of Thirukuthala Nathaswami. Mr. P. Lawrence, K.C., said a site on the western side of the river would be granted to the Temple in fee simple and the worshippers would be in no way disturbed. On the other side of the river the Government would not allow night-worship would not be prevented. The appellants admitted that the land belonged to the Government. Sir Eric Richards, on behalf of the Raj, affirmed that the latter was most anxious to meet the views of the Temple as generously as possible, whilst at the same time safeguarding the interests of other people. He was glad the other side could meet him in what was a difficult case.

### THE DERBY.

LONDON, July 30th.

The Derby resulted as follows:—Gay Crusader (



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
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Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
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Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overseas Ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.  
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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" Friday, 3rd Aug. 7 A.M.  
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 4th Aug. 3 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "ESANG" Tuesday, 7th Aug. 11 P.M.  
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 P.M.

CAIROUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.  
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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BOHNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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## GERMAN PLANS UNMASKED.

STRIKING SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON

PERILS OF AN ENEMY PEACE.

President Wilson, in his "Flag Day" address in the Washington Monument grounds on June 14th, warned the American people that Germany having carried into effect the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was now negotiating a new "intrigue of peace," which was designed to end the war while her aggressions were still secure.

The President again recited the many German acts of aggression which had driven the United States into the war, and went on to declare that the realization of Germany's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the whole world.

We know now clearly (President Wilson continued), as we know before we ourselves were engaged in the war, that we are not enemies of the German people, and they are not our enemies. They did not originate, or desire, this hideous war, or wish that we should be drawn into it, and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will as our own. They themselves are in the grip of the same sinister power that has stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who have proved themselves to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men never regarded nations as peoples of men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom Governments existed and in whom Governments had their life. They regarded them merely as servicable organizations, which they could, either by force or intrigue, bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They regarded the smaller States, particularly, and those peoples, who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination.

Their purpose had long been avowed. The statement of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention, and regarded what the German professors expounded in their class-rooms and the German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs and the propagandist's private conceptions of Germany's destiny than the actual plans of responsible rulers. But the rulers of Germany knew all the while, what concrete plans, what well-advanced intrigue, lay at the back of what professors and writers were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of the Balkan States with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, and setting their fires in Persia.

The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in the plan which compassed Europe and Asia from Berlin to Baghdad. They hoped that these demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them, whether they did or not. For they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms. Their plan was to throw a belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia, and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, or the ponderous States of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become a part of the Central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that originally conceived the German States themselves.

The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had its heart nowhere else. It rejected entirely the idea of the solidarity of race. The choice of peoples played no part at all in the contemplated binding together of the racial and political units, which could keep together only by force. And they actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution.

Look how things stand. Austria, at their mercy, has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but they cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are, in fact, but a single Power. Serbia is at its mercy should its hand be put for a moment free; Rumania is overrun by its will; Roumania, which the Germans trained into serving Germany, and the guns of the German warships lying in the harbour at Constantinople remind the Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin.

From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread. Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested by Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? "Peace, peace, peace" has been the talk of her Foreign Office for a year or more, not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now dreams herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private, through all sorts of channels. It has come to me in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept.

That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with a slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of

Belgium. Its armies press close on Russia, and overrun Poland. It cannot go farther—it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand. The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them; if they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power abroad and at home will fall to pieces. It is their power at home of what they are thinking now more than of their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet.

Deep fear has entered their hearts, they have but one chance to perpetuate their military power, or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantage still in their hands, they will have justified themselves before the German people. They will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power.

If they fail, their people will thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany, as has been the case in England, the United States, and France—in all great countries of modern times except Germany. If they succeed, they are safe, and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is saved, and the world will be peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the maw, and we, and all the rest of the world, must remain armed, and they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression. If they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who, throughout the world, stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations, for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing Liberals in their enterprises. Let them once succeed, and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military Empire; the Revolutionists of Russia will be cut off from all succour and the co-operation of Western Europe, and a counter-revolution will be fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom, and all Europe will arm for the next final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country of Europe into which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places both high and low. They have learned discretion; they keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters, and they declare that this is a foreign war, which can touch America with no danger to her lands or institutions. They get England at the centre of the stage, and talk of her ambition to assert her economic dominion throughout the world. They appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation, and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. Falseness betrays them in every accent. These facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere more plainly than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts, not sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war for freedom, justice, and self-government among all the nations of the world, a way to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it, the German people included, and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies, the patent cheats and masks of brute force, and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated through their weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of the self-constituted masters by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies, the most irresistible armaments, a power to which the world has afforded no parallel, in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there was but one choice. We have made it, and we are to that man, or that group of men, that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nation. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we are born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people. —Reuter.

## BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. J. F. Hope, replying to Mr. G. Faber, in the House of Commons, said:—According to returns made up to the end of May, the number of British combatant prisoners of war of the Regular and Territorial Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Naval Divisions, and Indian Forces is as follows:—Germany, 1,354 officers, 34,304 other ranks; Turkey, 555 officers, 8,355 other ranks; Austria, five officers, 18 other ranks; Bulgaria, 22 officers, 62 other ranks—1,937 officers, 43,194 other ranks. The German figures include a certain number of prisoners taken in East Africa.

In reply to a supplementary question Mr. Hope added that he thought that he was right in saying that the great majority of prisoners in Turkish camps were native Indians.

## ECZEMA IN RASH ON BOY'S BACK

Arms and Legs, Irritation Dreadful. Restless at Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had a serious itches and when he got better we noticed a rash on his back which was worse in the joints of his arms and legs. I was told it was dry eczema. The irritation was dreadful and he would rub himself until the blood ran. He was restless at night and would wake up scratching, and I often used to hold his hands until he had got to sleep again. I only used one-half a box of Cuticura ointment and one-half of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Brown, The Chestnuts, Epsom, Surrey, England, July 20, '15.  
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With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Bldg., London. Sold every where. —38-17

**No Household**  
can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Good health in a family is a precious possession and one which is easily lost. Much illness is caused by neglect of the stomach and bowels. It is a well-known fact that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indigestion. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home.

**Should Be Without**  
them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their curative effect, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.  
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 4/6 (36 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills). —37-1

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**NEURALGIC**  
**PILLS**  
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**MARTIN'S**  
**NEURALGIC**  
**PILLS**

## WEATHER REPORT.

On August 1st at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere; a low pressure area covers China generally. It is apparently central to the north of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.68 inch. Total since 1st January, 60.63 inches, against an average of 63.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISPERITY                                                    | FORECAST.                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock                                         | S. & W. winds, moderate, fair to cloudy, occasional showers. |
| Formosa Channel                                              | The same as No. 1.                                           |
| South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lampou | The same as No. 1.                                           |
| South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1.                                           |

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 1st.

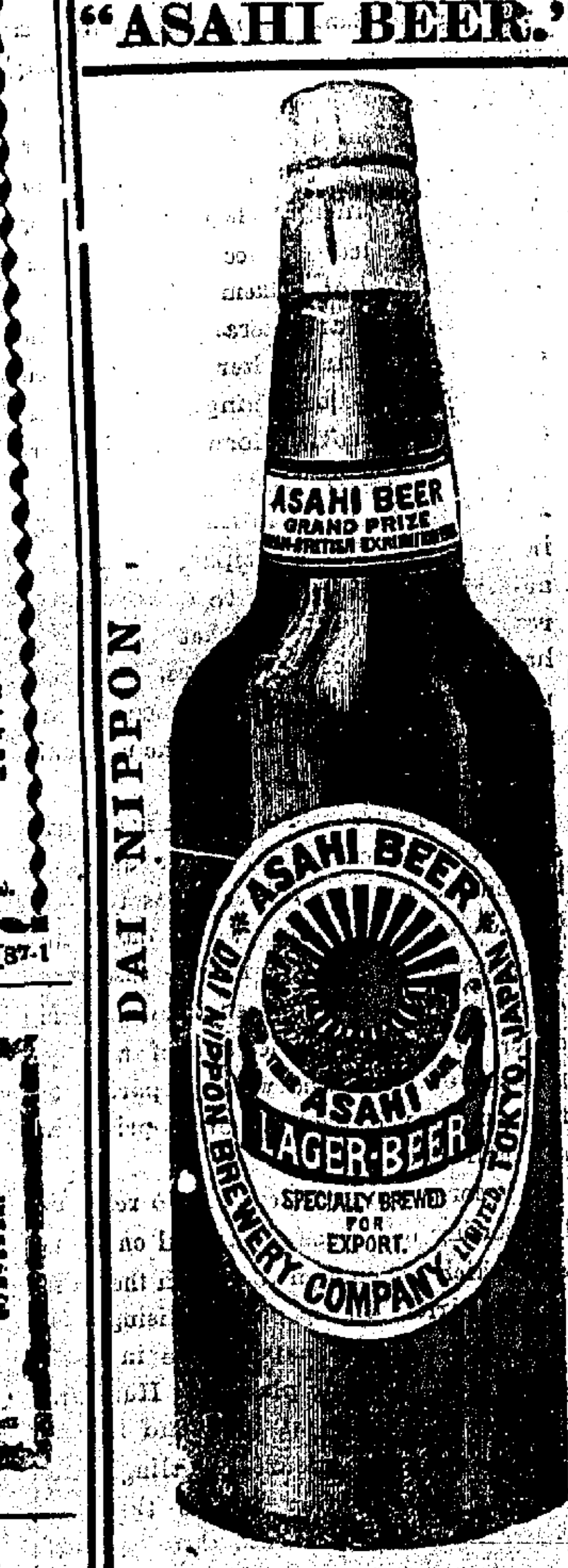
|                                      | Previous Day | On Date    | On Date   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
|                                      | at 2 p.m.    | at 5 a.m.  | at 1 p.m. |
| Baromet. (corrected)                 | 29.60        | 29.60      | 29.67     |
| Temperature (max)                    | 84           | 78         | 86        |
| Humidity                             | 77           | 78         | 68        |
| Wind direction                       | E. to S.     | W. to S.W. | SW        |
| Force                                | 0            | 0          | 1         |
| Weather                              | 0            | 0          | 0         |
| Rain                                 | 0            | 0          | 0.03      |
| Highest open-air temperature on 21st | 84           |            |           |
| Lowest open-air temperature on 1st   | 67           |            |           |

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Known as the  
"OLD  
SQUARE"  
WHISKY.  
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1745.

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CHAPOTEAU'S  
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Anemia, and all nervous disorders in adults and children.  
It is CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP.

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A French Preparation for all kinds of Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists.



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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

|                         |            |                     |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI                | "SINKIANG" | On 2nd Aug. 4 P.M.  |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK      | "LINAN"    | On 2nd Aug. Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI                | "ANHUI"    | On 5th Aug. 11 P.M. |
| WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN  | "KUEICHOW" | On 6th Aug. Noon.   |
| HAIPHONG                | "KAIKONG"  | On 7th Aug. 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI                | "SUNNING"  | On 7th Aug. 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TEAN"     | On 8th Aug. Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI                | "SHANTUNG" | On 9th Aug. 4 P.M.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIKON" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.

"HAIKONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.

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TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers   | Leave Hong Kong | Connecting Mail   | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| to COLOMBO | 1917            | Str. from COLOMBO | 1917              | 1917          |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS         | Leave Hong Kong about | Leave S'pore about | Due at Marseilles if calling about | Due London about |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| The Intermediate | Service is            | Temporarily        | Suspended.                         |                  |

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | SADO MARU | THURSDAY, 23rd  
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Shinobe | 12,500 | Aug., at Noon.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and | S TANGO MARU | FRIDAY, 17th  
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Soyeda | 13,500 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | IYO MARU | THURSDAY, 9th  
YOKOHAMA | Capt. Takano | 12,500 | Aug., at 11 A.M.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
E. MORI, Manager.

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| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 | FRI., 10th Aug.    |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | SATUR., 25th Aug.  |
| SHINYO MARU  | 23,000 | FRI., 7th Sept.    |
| PERIA MARU   | 9,000  | SATUR., 22nd Sept. |
| KOREA MARU   | 13,000 | FRI., 5th Apr.     |
| SIBERIA MARU | 13,000 | MON., 15th Oct.    |

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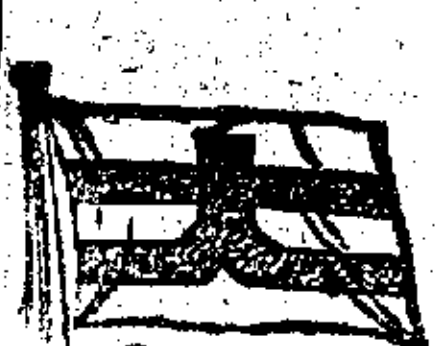
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O. S. K.

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FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

|                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| "PANAMA MARU"  | MONDAY, 6th Aug., at 3 P.M.    |
| "MANILA MARU"  | THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 3 P.M. |
| "CHICAGO MARU" | TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.  |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Over-cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Keelung, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

|                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| "BOSHUMARU"    | THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.  |
| "JOSEPH MARU"  | WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M. |
| "AMAKUSA MARU" | THURSDAY, 9th Aug., at Noon.    |

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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